SOMETHING

out our truckman dumping upon our pavement a load of cases.

FOR EXAMPLE

We open to-day-

One case White Wash China Silks, 24 inches wide, at 39c; good value at 65c.

50 pieces fine White China Silk, 27 inches wide, at 49c; ner, and Chicago furnished the idea. There cheap at 75c.

China Silk at 79c; worth \$1.25.

L. S. Ayres & Co. WELL TO REMEMBER

We sell Pianos and Organs on easy payments.

We take second-hand Pianos and Organs of any make in exchange. We have second-hand and shop-

worn instruments for sale, Orders by mail as carefully filled as under the purchaser's supervision. Moving and Tuning are special-

95, 97 & 99 N. Pennsylvania St., INDIANAPOLIS.

FRAMED IN BEAUTY

LOOK AT OUR SHOW WINDOWS THIS WEEK.

Note Especially the Drapery Display CURTAINS OF ALL KINDS AND QUALITY.

Symphonies of Colors

Sometimes we ask attention to price—wonderful bargains in that way. Sometimes we emphasize the quality. YOU GET EXAMPLES OF BOTH HERE. As something beautiful to see 'tis worth a walk down town. An education and a delight combined.

-ASTMAN, SCHLEICHER

Window Bargain Sale Every Monday.

> ART EMPORIUM. Telephone 500.

Architects' supplies of every description. Send for samples of our Drawing Papers. Out of town trade solicited.

THE H. LIEBER COMPANY, 33 South Meridian St. China Painters' Exhibit, April 9 to 14.



ANNUAL MISSION MEETING.

Women's Home Society Listens to Interesting Papers.

The annual meeting of the Woman's Home Missionary Society was held yesterday at the North Indianapolis M. E. Church. The ladies were welcomed by Mrs. Ross, and Mrs. J. A. Coleman responded on behalf of the visitors. Mrs. J. W. Carter Should Help Home Missions." About the most interesting paper of the day was by a little child, Florence Buxton, of Shelbyville. She told about the work of the Mis-In the afternoon the devotional exercises were conducted by Mrs. L. O. Robinson. Mrs. Dr. Andrus and Mrs. B. T. Adams spoke of the duties of the members of the Woman's Home Missionary Society. Among other things, Adams said that it was not true charity to cut all the good buttons off of old clothes when you send them out The following officers were elected for the coming year: President, Mrs. Dr. Ritter; vice presidents, Mrs. J. W. Carter, Mrs. D. D. May, Mrs. W. J. Patterson, Mrs. C. L. Weaver, Mrs. Ross, Mrs. T. B. Wood; corresponding secretary, Mrs. L. S. Retts; recording secretary, Mrs. E. P. Brown; treasurer, Mrs. Whitehead. The next meeting will be held in Shelbyville.

A GANG OF ROBBERS.

Lewellyn Fluella and Others Believed to Be Bad Men.

The police have been investigating the was arrested with four accomplices, charged with robbing Smith's dye house of a large there. The records of his four companions have been investigated, and it has been learned that the entire party some time ago operated in Atlanta, Ga. A man who is believed to be one of the gang is serving a sentence at the workhouse, and as soon as his term expires he will be tried on charges of grand larceny. Fluella and his four companions are awaiting trial in the

A New Hide Firm. Papers of limited partnership between for the purpose of buying and selling hides, and will open an establishment in Indianapolts under the firm name of Joseph Allerdice & Company. Twenty-five thousand tollars capital stock is announced.

New Bedroom Sets at Wm. L. Elder's.

NEEDS OF THE CITY

Hardly a day passes with- They Are Extensively Discussed at Commercial Club Dinner.

> A. W. Conduit, L. H. Gibson, Mayor Denny, D. P. Erwin and Others Talk on Various Municipal Subjects.

The Commercial Club inaugurated a custom last evening which promises to prove not alone valuable as a social feature of the organization, but also of much worth as affording a pleasant opportunity for the interchange of views on various matters of importance to the city and its residents, This custom is known as the monthly dinwere about one hundred members at the first of these dinners, which was given at 59 pieces 36-inch White the Commercial Club restaurant, last evening, and they found a menu awaiting them which proved so interesting that its discussion occupied two hours.

At the conclusion of the dinner, President Lilly, of the Commercial Club, adiressing the members, said that a gentlenan who had much to do with the organization of the club, had called his attention a short time ago to the pleasant custom of the Twilight Club at Chicago, the members of which enjoy a monthly dinner together, following it with a general discussion of topics of interest. This gentleman, who had recently been a guest at one of these dinners, had asked why the Commercial Club could not adopt some such an idea. Colonel Lilly had replied that there was no reason why it should not be done, and the present dinner was the fruition of that suggestion, which had been made by Augustus L. Mason, whom he introduced as the presiding officer for the evening.

Mr. Mason said he was glad that the club had taken up what would certainly prove valuable in a social as well as a general way. To some extent the Commercial Club has already brought together the citizens important aid to what has already been accomplished in that direction. There should are the gravel cross streets, which have be a serious theme on each occasion for been left in a state of neglect during rethe general discussion of the members. Mr. Mason hoped Indianapolis would in future suffer from nothing more serious than "an acute condition of nervous prosperity," which witticism he said he had borrowed from the stage. Referring to the subject of discussion for the evening, "The Physical Improvement of the City of Indianapolis," he said that Allen W. Conduitt, who was on the programme for an address on "The

Need of It," had been unexpectedly called away, but had not proved faithless to the task, and had prepared a paper, which would be read by James B. Curtis. MR. CONDUITT'S PAPER. The latter was applauded as he rose to read the following paper by Mr. Conduitt: "The city of Indianapolis, on account of its central location, great railroad facilities, its great manufacturing, mining and agricultural surroundings, stands to-day among, if not at the front, of the most important in the standard of the most important in the standard of the standard portant inland cities in the country. At the rate of increase in population, as shown by the census from 1800 to 1890, our next census will find us with almost, if not quite, 150,000 people within our corporate limits, not including the suburbs, which, if added, will increase it to 200,000. What are our greatest needs? We have many of them, if we expect to keep pace with the growth and importance of our city. Indianapolis is no longer a country village; it is a great and growing city, and her people should come to a realization of that fact, and act up to it. What is it that helps to build up a great city more than for her citizens to show by their actions, and advertise the fact in every way possible, that they are proud to claim citizenship within her borders, and that there is no other city that can compare with her in any respect. For business, for beauty, society, comfort, and for everything that is desirable in life, she stands at the head. This s one of the great needs of our city; our people should be enthusiastic for it. "To bring about this most desirable thing we have other needs. One among the foremost of these is well-paved streets. We have a great many beautiful streets, so far as nice shade trees and handsome homes can make them beautiful, but their beauty is greatly marred by the unsightly appearance, and in many cases the almost impassable condition of the roadways. We have about two hundred miles of streets within the city limits. Less than thirty miles have what can be called permanently improved roadways. We have just begun the important work of paving our streets. In this we are not keeping pace with other cities. The question of well-paved streets is one to which all the cities of the country have been giving great attention for the needs of greatest importance to a city. The question as to the kind of paving which is best is one which all cities have been tryng to solve. The two kinds of pavement aside from granite) which seem to be in ayor now are asphalt and brick. Some of he Northern cities use wooden blocks, but hey are not much in favor elsewhere. There one question that I think is pretty well in regard to street improvements, end that is, that no matter what the top manent and lasting foundation. Another of our great needs, and one which I put alongside, if not even of greater importance han street improvements or street paving, is a thorough sewerage and drainage sysem. A system has been laid out which commodate our wants for all time to come, I think, and all that is necessary is for the plan to be carried forward to completion. This cannot be done at once; it will take and should take several years to complete the work. It will cost the people a large amount of money, and should

be carried forward gradually and in such manner as to cause those who have to pay for the work the least convenience. Another of the needs of this city is a perdistent effort to keep our streets in a cleanly condition. The Board of Public Works has adopted specifications and let contracts for cleaning the improved streets in a plan which. I hope, will prove success-'ul; but we cannot expect to have the improved streets kept as clean as they should until there are a less number gravel and dirt streets intersecting them. Another difficulty is the nonenforcement of the ordinances against sweeping trash into the streets. These ordinances should be rigidly enforced; it is an outrage to have our streets used for dumping places as they are, and a thing that is not allowed in any well-regulated city. The parks owned and controlled by the city are Garfield, Brookside avenue, Shoestring, Milltary, University Square and Blind Asylum Park, the last three named being owned by the State, the city simply assuming the care and maintenance of them. Shoestring and Brookside avenue are small tracts of ground which have been deeded to the city, which as yet have had no improvement. The city needs more parks, and will feel the need all the more as its growth contiques. We should try and secure a large tract of ground as near as possible to the city for this purpose. The ground along Fall creek or the river north of the city has been suggested; but you can go in almost any direction and find ground that would be suitable for the purpose. Among the greatest attractions the citizens of Cai-

cago points you to are her magnificent parks, and they have a right to feel proud to. The city needs a suitable building in which to transact her business. The present arrangement is not only inadequate for the proper accommodation of the city offices. but it is absolutely a menace to the health of the occupants. There are other things that might be mentioned in which the city needs improvement, but these are the most important, and when this work is accomplished we will have a city of which every citizen may well feel proud." BENEFIT OF IMPROVEMENTS.

Chairman Mason said that while in the East recently he saw the latest Gilbert opera, "Utopia, Limited." This title suggested a thought to him that the motio of Indianapolis should be "Utopia, Unlimited." This sentiment was greeted with applause, and the chairman introduced Louis H. Gibson, who addressed the members as follows on "The Benefits of It."

"There can be no question about the benefits of the physical improvement of a city. An uninhabited tract of land is relatively pure. It is healthful and free from all contamination. As soon as people begin to locate on such a section they cover it with filth. It becomes a disease-breeding locality. Out of this comes the necessity for the physical care of all inhabited sections. All physical improvements of a city look simply to the health and comfort of the people. In a measure, this is distinctively a home problem. No one seriously objects, in of a lack of duty. Those who lack these general way, to physical improvement. | qualities, or those possessing the reverse

man objects to the improvement of a street in front of his neighbor's property. It is only when it is brought home to him that he finds vital ground for objection. How-ever, this state of mind is not without justification. It is my sincere belief that a great deal of the opposition to the cost of municipal improvement would be dissipated if the taxpayer felt that the work was being done in the best possible way, and that it would be properly and economically cared for after it had been done. We can expect a hearty sympathy with a general movement for the physical improvement of Indianapolis only when the people feel that the best thing is being done in the best possible way. There must be this sympathy and support in order that the desired end may be reached.

"With this thought in mind I wish to say that the physical improvement of our city does not consist in tearing everything to pieces and rebuilding all anew. It does not consist in covering all the streets and alleys with brick and asphalt. It does not consist in a general municipal physical revolution. It does consist, primarily, in the care and improvement of what we already have. Then, in careful study, followed by judicious addition where the need is most apparent. "During recent years, and, I may almost say, during recent months, the problem of city engineering has been greatly changed complicated. Rapid transit is responsible for this great change. Cities have spread out wonderfully. Distance, in the matter of travel, counts for very little. It is fair to assume that, with certain rare exceptions, down town residence property will, in time, lose the high value which has been common under the conditions of slow transit. Rapidly moving electric cars bring a great deal of property into the market. Excepting for commercial buildings, high structures on small lots will be found unnecessary. Thus, with the large spreading out of relatively small cities the problem of municipal engineering is greatly compli cated. The large addition of low-cost property to a city greatly complicates the prob-lem of paying for high-priced improve-ments. I fear that all of us do not appreciate this fact. Can we cover all of the streets which have been made in this way with brick and asphalt? I think not. That they must be improved and cared for, I think no one will question. ONE NARROW POLICY.

characterize the policy of our

former administration as row in so far as it concerns improvement of streets. It has been a policy of neglect of those already built. A new street of asphalt or brick has received fair attention, but others are passed by. We have many miles of streets in this city which require only slight, skillful attention to bring them to a good condition. They day which need only to be thoroughly cleaned and have their low places filled with gravel or broken stone to be brought rapidly into a condition not to be excelled by any brick or asphalt street in Indianapo-lis. Those to which I refer are the cross streets like Third, Fourth and Fifth streets, leading west from Illinois. These and many miles of others are now in a bad condition only from neglect, and can be restored to a good condition through a moderate expenditure of money and the proper expendi-ture of skilled attention. It has been the policy of our city government to neglect these streets until it becomes necessary to cover them with the very expensive mato cover them with the very expensive materials. I hope to see a more general improvement of our city, and I know it cannot be done by tearing up everything that has been done in recent year, and rebuilding. This ought not to be done, and need not be done. We have been improving many of our principal streets, where the use of the best and most expensive materials is none too good. I refer to Washington, Illinois, Pennsylvania, Ohio and South streets. College avenue and other South streets, College avenue and other streets of this character. That we have received the best of material I think many received the best of material I think many will question. That we have paid for the bost, I say no one will question. It is because of this fact that the condition of discontent and the lack of support and sympathy is apparent. I firmly believe that if the people felt that the best possible use was being made of every dollar expended in new streets, and the best possible care was being taken of both old and new, that the opposition to general and particular municipal improvement would not be sufficient to effect even a feeling of restraint. I believe in brick and asphalt covering of the right quality for many of our streets. As a universal covering I think that it is absurd to think of it. However, under the present policy of neglect of what we already have we will find many more of our good streets plowed up where only skillful good streets plowed up where only skillful attention is now needed. After years of relative inattention it is not to be expected that they should appear well. Streets like Fifth, with grass growing in the gutters. need only the kind attention which I have mentioned, and it is wasteful and improper that such a street should be revolutionized. Understand that I say such a street by slight, skillful attention can be brought to a condition quite as satisfactory as any brick or asphalt street that is known to us. "I have allowed my address to partake of this character because I believe that the greatest step now to be taken is in the care of what we have, and not in its neglectful, wasteful destruction. We of America know more about building streets than we do about caring for them. The largest part of the problem is now before us."

THE MAYOR'S ADDRESS. Chairman Mason said he supposed the members all remembered the line from the Courtship of Miles Standish, "Why don't you speak for yourself, John?" He thought it quite appropriate to refer to it in introducing Mayor Denny, who spoke substantially as follows upon "The Duty of the Cit-

"The first important question to confront the present Board of Public Works was the matter of completing the sewer system. The total cost will be very great, and the owners of real estate have to pay it all. After due consideration the board determined to proceed with this work as rapidly as possible. The question of the publi health was a controlling one in determining this matter. This consideration alone was deemed of sufficient moment to make it the duty of the board to order the sewers and of the citizens to acquiesce that decision. I am glad to say that the great majority of the people, including those who own the abutting property and have the larger assessments to pay, have willingly consented to allow this sewer work to go on this year. "It was the duty of the citizen to consent to be taxed to complete this necessary public work, and he has done it. Nearly the entire system will be completed this year. When done, it will put Indianapolis to the front in this respect. There will be no better drained city in the country. "But the question of street improvements is the important one now before us. A good start has been made toward paving our principal streets, as we The average citizen at first either petitioned for the improvements to be made, or quietly acquiesced. But when the hard times reached us things changed. Remonstrances became quite numerous. and they continued to come in this year. When these remonstrances come from men and women whose property is of little value, and who are unable to raise the amount of the assessments, having no outside income, no just criticism can be offered. But they do not always come from that class of people. Indeed, the rule seems to be the other way. Many persons whose property would be enhanced in value much more than the cost of the improvements, and who are amply able, outside of the property benefited, to pay the assessments, not only sign remonstrances, but spend their time in working up public sentiment against proposed improvements. This is unfortunate, particularly at this time. A number of streets that need to be improved cannot be this year on account of the sewers to be constructed in them. "Along with good streets we must have several viaducts across hazardous railroad crossings. The city cannot build them, but has the power to compel the companies that obstruct travel and endanger life to do so. To be compelled to go to law to accomplish this, however, would consume a great deal of time. Where the conditions make it plain that safer crossings should be provided it becomes the duty of the railroad companies in interest to build them. We need two or three viaducts at once, and the railroad officials are to be asked to construct them.

I do not know whether they will willingly do it or not, but I know it will be their duty to do so. If the members of the Commercial Club and other public-spirited citizens will help to create the proper senti-

the question of viaducts, a number of which, he said, were needed. MR. ERWIN TALKS. The chairman announced that D. P. Erwin would close the programme of set speeches with an address on "The Duty of the Municipal Authorities." Mr. Erwin

ment for these improvements we will get

Mayor Denny concluded by urging the

Commercial Club to push the agitation on

spoke briefly as follows: "Why I should have been selected to discourse before this company upon the duties of municipal authorities is more than I can understand, unless, probably, it is because I know so little about it-from a political standpoint. As a citizen I cannot separate clearly in my mind the man from his duties, or point out any duties to conscientious, capable and courageous men. These three C's represent the qualitie that should be considered in the selection

of municipal authorities, and when found,

properly cared for. "The people who are now driving the municipal government in that direction are not Populists of this country, nor the Anarchists, nor the Socialists, but by those who are enjoying the franchises and making all that is possible out of the opportunity who are enjoying the franchises and making all that is possible out of the opportunity given them to squeeze the people; free from competition and charging what the traffic can bear rather than regarding the original investments or actual value of property.

"These enormous profits that should go into the coffers of our city treasury are absorbed in other directions and in most instances not by the people living in the cities where those franchises are enjoyed, but by foreign corporations and individuals whose interests are entirely outside and apart from those of the city. Had it not been for the courage exercised by our people a few years ago in organizing a naturalgas company for our own protection and the influence these people *xercised upon our municipal authorities, we would be worth as a community several millions of dollars less than we are to-day. Had this same spirit of protection for the city's interests and that of the citizens been exercised when the first franchise was granted, and continued to the present time, we should now be aimost entirely free from taxation of any kind and be the cheapest residence city and the most beautiful in America. Conscientious, capable and courageous men need not be waited upon by property holders regarding pavement improvements."

When Mr. Erwin had finished speaking, When Mr. Erwin had finished speaking, the chairman called for voluntary remarks, and W. P. Fishback was the first to reand W. P. Fishback was the first to respond. He was warmly applieded as he arose, and, after entertaining his listeners with a story, proceeded to attack asphalt pavements with his usual well-known vigor. Mr. Fishback spoke at some length, and was followed by C. A. Kenyon, secretary of the Western Paving and Supply Company, who defended asphalt to good effect in an interesting address at the conclusion "This occasion is as suitable as any to in an interesting address, at the conclusion of which the diners dispersed. The affair was generally regarded by those who participated as in every way a success. The remarks of the various speakers were generously applauded. These monthly dinners will hereafter constitute a regular feature of the Commercial Club's

HEIER JUST WAITING

His Friends Confer with Sahm and the Expose Will Hold Awhile.

Scandals of Grave Import Hang Like the Weapon of Damocles Over Certain Heads.

Postoffice affairs continue to flourish without the assistance of Frederick Heier. This gentleman has not received his appointment to a job in the Indianapolis postoffice, and continues to dispense the flowing lager at his place of business. Mr. Heier is in the hands of his friends, the Cleveland Club and Mr. John Champion, a young man who shows himself to be a veritable Kellar in picking up Democratic tricks. These friends of Heier assert with positive assurance that he will get something from the Postoffice Department. They avow by the sacred tail-feathers of the Democratic emblem that if their man does not receive recognition from an ungrateful party there will be an awful awakening and a thinning out of the party in Indianapolis.

On Tuesday Postmaster Sahm was

honored by a visit from Messrs. Heier,

Champion and others. The meeting was

held in the private office of the postmaster

and was attended by some delightful

features. The visitors proclaim Mr. Sahm a mighty nice sort of a man, and they credit him with making a number of promises, the nature of which they do not care to make public. Wils McGinnis was a member of the caucussing committee on Tuesday. Mr. McGinnis, it appears, carried the news from Washington which precipitated the scene between Thomas Taggart and Heier on Monday night. When this gentleman awoke Tuesday morning and realized that he had been decidedly indiscreet, he set about to avert a threatened squall. It is claimed by the opposing faction that he was one of the early callers at Heier's place. He remained there unti noon, and busied himself in an attempt to soothe the turbulent spirits of the wrath ful crowd. It is said that the gentleman put on his softest airs and employed his prettiest arts in an endeavor to dissuade the clamoring politicians from carrying out their avowed purpose. He sorely lamented the unfortunate episode of the night before, and announced that Mr. Taggart should not be censured for the slight misunderstanding. He believed Mr. T. to be as in nocent as an unhatched chicken, and hooted the thought that he should be charged with duplicity in politics. Mr. McGinnis was intrusted with a message to Mr. Taggart. missive was not couched in tender words, nor did it breathe lines of affection On the contrary, the message was of the most aggressive sort, and had only the effect of widening the breach between the dissatisfied parties. Yesterday afternoon the Heier crowd were again stirred to indignation. Charles Polster, pretty well known in Indiana politics, stalked in among the frenzied belligerants and related a little story. The appearance of Polster had an effect similar to that proverbially noticed upon a cow when a red rag is flaunted in its face. Mr Polster is not looking for an appointment. He has served his country, and is quite satisfied to live a retired life. However, he announced the fact that he controlled one of the appointments made by Mr. Sahm, and figured largely in the defeat of another applicant. Through Polster the followers of Heier learned of another incident which to them is gall and wormwood Shortly after the announcement was made of Mr. Sahm's appointment he called meeting of his men. There were present Sterling R. Holt, Thomas Taggart, James L. Keach and Charles Polster. Each of the above named claimed the right of appointing one employe under the new management. Mr. Sahm gracefully accorded the honor, and did even better than that. He announced that each of the gentlemen might have the privilege of naming another man. This meeting resulted in the appointment of eight employes to office. but it is a fact significant to Fred Heier's friends that his name was not on the list, A number of trivial matters of this character have served to stir up the animus of the disappointed, and they now demand the appointment of Heier. Should the fates de-cree otherwise his friends promise to avenge his memory. Way back in the dim past there is buried the skeleton of many a Democratic fraud which it is alleged are of a criminal nature and must be uncovered. One particularly irate gentleman remarked last night that to draw the blanket from this bed of political scandal would result in the banishment of certain politicians for a time, but he announced that it would be done if he had to sacrifice himself. "We'll all go together." he said, "and if Fred Heier don't get a job in the Indianapolis postoffice the Republican press will have a chance at some of the dirtiest political scandal the State ever saw. The eaders of the Democratic party know it. too, although they try to make us believe that we only intend to expose campaign contributions. There's no crime about that, Oh, no, we've got bigger game than that." "I'm astonished," he continued, "that the Republican party in Indianapolis hasn't tumbled to something before. They must be a set of chumps to run over their poll books and not see anything wrong.' Just what the speaker intended his audience to infer by the latter remark could not be conjectured. It was suggested that a number of poll books were found missing some time since, but the speaker made no comment upon the delicate insinuation. The Heler crowd propose to let matters rest easy for a day or two, as they have been informed that Postmaster Sahm has writ-

Indiana Evangelical Conference. The Missionary Society of the Indiana Conference of the Evangelical Association met yesterday afternoon at the church at the community, I hold, need have no fear | the corner of New York and East streets. After a busy session, during which the Objection is raised only to some detail. No | might be preached to about duty until the I treasurer's reports for the mission and the

In the meantime the office of night super-

intendent of the mails will be operated in

accordance with civil-service rules.

ten to Washington

FINE JEWELRY

end of their lives without any effect. Under the system of barter and trade that pre-vails among the aspirants for political preferment and the pledges with which those who are elected are hampered, just so long will the qualities represented by the three C's be ignored and the indifference to our highest interests, that have unfortunately so generally prevailed in municipal authori-ties be the rule. Stick Pins, Rings, Hair Pins, Necklaces, Bracelets, Brooches, Dress Buttons, Hat Pins, Pendants, Cuff Buttons, Sword Pins, etc., etc. Come so generally prevailed in municipal authorities, be the rule.

"Had these qualities been considered in the dim past and up to the present time, we should now have right here in Indianapolis the model city of America.

"The growing agitation for municipal governments occupying the business lines now properly done by individuals and corporations, making gas, supplying water, managing street railroads, etc., would be obviated had the interests of the city been properly cared for. and see us for choice and new novelties in our

& Son.
Successors to Bingham & Walk,

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It's Our Turn Now

\$2.50

For papering a room fifteen feet square, hanging included.

Our whole stock goes in that proportion. No reserves. Come and see us if you want to buy

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We have the stock and prices. See our window. New prices every day.

W. H. Roll's Sons 38 South Illinois.

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Carpet and Border, made into Rugs. They're yours--

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We have removed to new and com no lious quarters. Perfect privacy and convenience assired. Chapel and Morgue in charge of lady attendant. 172 North Illinois Street.

A Startling Book!

"If Christ Came to Chicago," WM. T. STEAD, of London. Christ came to Pa'estine. All the evils known to modern life are skotched like vipers, and their chief abetters are named openly without regard to persons

Send stamps or post I note, and get a copy. CATHCART, CLELAND & CO... 6 East Washington street, indianapolis, Ind.

MORRIS LOTS. Asphalt roadways, cement walks, gas, sewer and water. Prices reduced. Easy terms. JNO. S. SPANN & CO., AGENTS,

86 East Market Street.

church work were read and accepted, the meeting adjourned to meet next Saturday afternoon. The secretary's report was unavoidably detained, but will be given next Saturday. The Sunday school and Tract Union also held a meeting after the adjournment of the missionary meeting. The missionary anniversary will be held Sunday evening. Many members of the conference in other States are in the city, among them Bishop Bowman and wife, of Chicago. The

Struck by a Passenger Train. E. H. Williams was struck by a Big Four Delaware street yesterday morning, about 11 o'clock. He was removed to Dr. Marsee's office, where his injuries were found to consist of painful bruises. He was re-moved to his home near Irvington.

conference begins to-day.

Dunlap's Celebrated Hats At Seaton's Hat Store. Schumacher's flour at Van Pelt's.

OUR HATS



Create a Sensation

Especially the handsome and stylish taper crowns that have had such an immense sale with us this season. They come in

All the NEW COLORS



Boys would enjoy a KOKOMO GAR-CI-O-SA

S. D. PIE SON, Indianapolis, Gen. Agent.

CIGAR

REMOVAL SALE

Our entire line of Vehicles will be sold this week at less than Factory price, in order to avoid expense and damage in moving them to our new building:

Road Carts, . . . \$7.50 | Phaetons, . . . \$77.00 Spring Wagon, one seat, 19.50 Surries, 95.00 24.00 Carriages, 125.00 Spring Wagon, two seats, 43.50 Bicycles, 34.50

ROOTS & COMPANY,

133 South Meridian St.

ANNOUNCEMENT.

A GRAND SPRING OPENING in our Carriage Department will take place THURSDAY, the 12th inst. Over One Hundred Styles will be shown in our Great Repository, embracing all the latest novelties known to the carriage art. We ask all who think of buying a Carriage of any kind, or anything on wheels, to wait for the 12th inst., and not waste their money by buying old styles

from goods carried over from last year. We will show you everything from a Landau down to a Cart. ~~~~~ H. T. CONDE IMPLEMENT CO. Nos. 27 to 33 North Tennessee St.

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Five Floors filled with an elegant line of new, well-selected stock. This is the only exclusive

Furniture Store in the City WITH NO SIDE ISSUES OF ANY KIND.

All Styles, all Grades, at the Lowest Prices

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We Are Now Showing the Latest Styles in CHANDELIERS. ROCOCO, EMPIRE, COLONIAL, FLEMISH, FRENCH, WROUGHT IRON, ETC., At LOWEST PRICES, as we are making a special drive to introduce them.

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- WROUGHT-IRON PIPE-GAS, STEAM AND WATER GOODS,

62 AND 64 WEST MARYLAND ST. TELEPHONE 753. Alaska Refrigerators A larger assortment and lower prices than ever. Quality the best of all.

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